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# WASHINGTON, D. C.

## THE LAST WALK IN AUTUMN.

I.  
O'er the bare woods, whose outstretched hands  
Plead with the level heavens in vain,  
I see and hear the wind's voice there,  
The sea's long leaven dim with rain.  
Around me all things, stark and dumb,  
Seem praying for the snows to come.  
And for the summer June's greenness gone,  
With winter's sunset lights and dazzling moras stone.

II.  
Along the river's summer walk,  
The withered tules of waters nod;  
And trembles on its arid stalk,  
The hoarse plume of the golden-rod.  
The wind whistles through the sky,  
The azure-studded juniper,  
The silver birch in tufts of purple shows,  
And scarlet berries tell where bloomed the sweet wild rose.

III.  
With mingled sound of horns and bells,  
A far-heard laugh, the wild geese fly,  
Stem-sons, from Arctic moors and fells,  
Like a great swarm, come down to die.  
Two dusky lines converged in one,  
Chasing the southward-flying swan;  
While the brave snow-birds, in the day  
Call to them from the pines, or the rid they may.

IV.  
I passed this way a year ago,  
The wind blew South; the noon of day  
Was warm as June's; and saw that snow  
Flecked the wild mountains far away,  
And over these gray fields, in red and gold,  
Monked felled grass and leafless trees,  
I might have dreamed of summer as I lay,  
Watching the fallen leaves with the soft wind at play.

V.  
Since then, the winter blasts have piled  
The white pages of the snow  
On the withered tules of strong and wild,  
Nor river, in its overflow  
Of spring-time rain and sun, set free,  
Crashed with its ice to the sea;  
And over these gray fields, in red and gold,  
The summer corn has waved, the thunder's organ rolled.

VI.  
Rich gift of God? A year of time!  
What pomp of rice and shut of day,  
What hues where'er the Northern clime  
Makes autumn's drooping willows gay,  
What corn, in golden sheaves, and gold,  
And clover-blossom and sweet-berried maple,  
What songs of brooks and birds, what fruits and flowers,  
Green woods and moon-lit meadows, have in its round been

VII.  
I know not and, in other lands,  
The changing seasons come and go;  
What splendours fall on Syrian sands,  
What purple light on Egypt's shore,  
Nor how the pomp of sunlit waves  
On Venice at her watery gates;  
A dream alone is it Arno's vale,  
And the Alambra's halls are but a traveller's tale.

VIII.  
Yes, on life's current, he who drifts  
Is one with him who wanders wide;  
And he who wanders wide, still drifts  
No more of beauty's jealous veils  
Than he who from his jealous veils  
Touches by some strain of line, perchance may take  
The hand he professes all, and thank him for its work.

IX.  
The eye may well be glad, that looks  
Where Phærgon's fountains rise and fall;  
Or where his sweetest Phærgon flows,  
Laugh in his sun, has seen them all.  
The marble palaces of Id  
Rise round him in the snow and wind;  
From his sweet Phærgon flows, the Hellespont,  
And Rome's cathedral awe in his woodland aisles.

X.  
And thus it is my fancy blends  
The near at hand and far and rare;  
Above the same horizon bends  
Above the silver-sprinkled hair,  
While I stand the light of the world's skies  
On childhood's wonder-filled eyes,  
Within its round of sea and sky and field,  
Mark where with all her zones, the Kosmos stands revealed.

XI.  
And thus the sick man on his bed,  
The toiler to his task-work bound,  
Behold their prison-walls oppress'd,  
The toiler to his task-work bound,  
While freedom-flying fancy waits  
Like Peter's angel at the gates,  
The power is theirs to baffle care and pain,  
To bring the lost world back, and make it their again!

XII.  
What lack of godly company,  
What want of the Christian life  
O'er my aim, and trace for me  
Their words of mingled tears and fire!  
I talk with Bacon, grave and wise,  
Tread the words with Pascal's eyes,  
And priest and sage, with solemn looks austere,  
And poets, garland-bond, the Lords of Thought, draw near!

XIII.  
Methinks, of friend, I hear the say,  
"In vain the hunter's horn we mock;  
Bring living guinea the love day,  
Not ghosts who sit at row of oak!  
The herbs we share with hawk and bird,  
Not ghosts who sit at row of oak!  
With laurelled shades!" I grant it, nothing loth,  
But doubtless less is who can grant of both.

XIV.  
He who might Plato's banquet grace,  
Have I not seen before me sit,  
And watched him put to rest the soul,  
"Yea, even thus Eastern wisdom list!  
Shed my little who, upon the back  
Of poor Richard's Almanac,  
The South's sun, the North's dream,  
Links Men's age of thought to Fulton's age of steam!"

XV.  
Here too, of unwinding love secure,  
Have I not welcomed to my hearth  
The little pilgrim troubadour,  
Whose songs have girdled half the earth;  
Whose songs have girdled half the earth;  
Whose songs have girdled half the earth;  
Whose songs have girdled half the earth;  
Whose songs have girdled half the earth!

XVI.  
And he, who to the lettered wealth  
Of ages, adds the lore unprinted,  
The wisdom and the moral health,  
The ethics of the school of Christ;  
The statesman to his holy trust  
As the Athenian architect just,  
Whose sacred trust the world alone,  
Has not graced my home with beauty all his own?

XVII.  
What greetings smile, what farewells wave,  
What loved ones come and depart;  
The good, the beautiful, the brave,  
The Heaven-sent treasures of the heart!  
The noblest spirit's purgatorial loss,  
And beechen spoke whereon they trod!  
The oak-leaves' rust, the dry of grass blades  
Beneath the shadowy leaf of lost or absent friends.

XVIII.  
Then ask not why to these bleak hills  
I cling, as clings the turtled dove,  
The unloving spirit's purgatorial loss,  
I dream of lands where summer smiles,  
And soft winds blow from sunny isles,  
And sweet winds blow from sunny isles,  
And sweet winds blow from sunny isles,  
And sweet winds blow from sunny isles!

XIX.  
At times I long for gentler skies,  
To walk in dream of sunny air,  
But homestead walls would fill the eyes  
That saw the Cross without the Bear.  
The pine must whisper to the palm,  
The laurel must whisper to the palm,  
The laurel must whisper to the palm,  
The laurel must whisper to the palm!

XX.  
Better to stem with heart and hand,  
The roaring tide of life, than lie,  
The roaring tide of life, than lie,  
The roaring tide of life, than lie,  
The roaring tide of life, than lie,  
The roaring tide of life, than lie,  
The roaring tide of life, than lie,  
The roaring tide of life, than lie!

Unmindful, on its flowing strand,  
Of God's occasions drifting by;  
Better with dead nerve borne,  
The needs of this passing air,  
Than, in the lap of sensual ease, forego  
The Godlike power to do, the Godlike aim to know.

XXI.  
Home of my heart! to me more fair  
Than gay Versailles or Windsor's halls,  
The painted, shingly town-house where,  
The Freeman's vote for Freedom falls!  
The simple roof where prayer is made,  
Than Gothic groin and colonnade;  
The living temple of the nation,  
Than Rome's sky-monumental vault, or many-spired Milan!

XXII.  
More dear than thy equal village schools,  
Where rich and poor the Bible read,  
Than classic halls where Piestat's rules,  
And Learning weaves the chains of Creed;  
The glad Thanksgiving gathering in  
The scattered sheaves of home and kin,  
Than the mad lessons following Leaten pains,  
Or holidays of slaves who laugh and dance in chains.

XXIII.  
And sweet home nests in these daleas,  
And perch along these wooded awells;  
And best beyond all these daleas,  
They hear the sound of Sabbath bells,  
Here dwells no perfect man sublime,  
Nor woman winged before her time,  
But with the faith and faith of the rare  
Old home-bred virtues held not unhonored place.

XXIV.  
Here manifold struggles for the sake  
Of mother, sister, daughter, wife,  
The graces and the loves which make  
The music of the world of life;  
And woman, in her quietude  
Of duty, walks on holy ground,  
No unpaid meadow till the soil, nor here  
Is the bad lesson learned, at human rights to meet.

XXV.  
Then let the icy North wind blow  
The trumpet of the coming day,  
To arrowy eld and blinding snow,  
Young slanting lines of rain transform;  
Young hearts shall hail the drifted cold,  
As gently as it did old,  
And I, who watch them through the frosty pane,  
Unconscious, live in them my byword or again.

XXVI.  
And I will trust that He who leads  
The life that hides in marsh and wood,  
Who hangs upon ether's crimson beads,  
And stains these things with red and gold,  
Will will, as He hath done, incline  
His gracious care to me and mine;  
Grant what we ask aright, from wrong demand,  
And, as the earth grows dark, make brighter every star!

XXVII.  
I have not seen, I may not see,  
My hopes for many a year to come;  
But God will give the victory  
In due time, in that life I see.  
And he who sees the future sure,  
The baffling present may be sure,  
And bless, meanwhile, the unseen hand that leads  
The heart's desire beyond the halting step of deeds.

XXVIII.  
And thou, my song, I send thee forth,  
Where harrier songs of mine have flown;  
Go, find a place at home and ken  
Wherein thy song's name is known;  
Rejoice for him the kindly thought,  
Of friends; and they who love him not,  
Touched by some strain of line, perchance may take  
The hand he professes all, and thank him for its work.

For the National Era.  
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY  
OF  
A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL.  
"What, all!" I exclaimed.  
"All, Lina."

"What is the use? You know it all—all that is of interest, already, Hakem!"  
I am neither a Druse of Mount Libanus or the Southern Saks; but to every woman Heaven sends a Hakem—a prophet, teacher, re-vealer—and he to whom I speak will mine.

He smiled, and, pointing to a small bubble root in a glass vessel upon the window-sill, said: "I have seen that same plant growing in tropical luxuriance on the banks of the Nile, beneath the shadows of the temples of Karnae and Luxor. I know well its botanical history, yet I watch its development here with no less interest. I must have what I ask."

"You are a despot?"  
"Never mind. Despots love trophies of their victories, the old historians say. I must have mine."  
"Yours, sir; your victories!"  
"Yes!" He caught me by the shoulder, and, turning me around until we both faced a large mirror, added:

"Look there, my gipsy, and deny my laurels if you dare!"  
I saw—but I will not tell what I saw. Enough that I yielded, and promised to write out the story of my life; but before my hand was released by the Hakem, or my eye turned from the mirror, a tall, sorrow, quiet man came from near the gate, where he had been sitting, enveloped physically and mentally, as I thought, in the mystic fumes which arose from his cigar, and laying his hand on my head a second, turned as suddenly away, and stood gazing from the window into the dreary, foggy, November atmosphere, which shrouded the city as in a veil.

I took that "laying on of hands" as a benediction, and thus my task was commenced.

CHAPTER I.  
Who bids for the little children—  
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I was a well known and well known of Poverty cast upon the tender mercies of the Lord of the Brain. I remember no time when I was not "town poor," and did not live with old "Grannie Hunt" in the Pond District, a portion of the town not remarkable for the respectability and sobriety of its inhabitants.

I do not know how the selectmen of Brains-hand could reconcile it with their consciences, to put a little child such as myself into the hands of old "Grannie Hunt," but I suppose they thought they were doing me a kindness, and that I should sink their own consciences in that of the public, and that absolved them, for did she not offer to keep me?—a little shilling less per week than any one else?—besides, she was notorious for her piety and industry, and I suppose they thought they were doing me a kindness, and that I should sink their own consciences in that of the public, and that absolved them, for did she not offer to keep me?—a little shilling less per week than any one else?—besides, she was notorious for her piety and industry, and I suppose they thought they were doing me a kindness, and that I should sink their own consciences in that of the public, and that absolved them, for did she not offer to keep me?—a little shilling less per week than any one else?—besides, she was 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promise, and I entered Dartmouth College as a freshman, August, 1797. At Bowdoin I had found another circulating library, and had read many of its volumes. I remember especially that I found Don Quixote, in the common translation, in an edition, as I think, of three or four duodecimo volumes. I began to read it, and it is literally true that I never closed my eyes till I had finished it; nor did I lay it down for five minutes, so great was the power of that extraordinary book on my imagination.

Of my college life I can say but little. Though drama had made great havoc in our class, some yet live who were intimate with me, especially Mr. Bingham, before mentioned; Rev. Mr. Jewett, of Gloucester; (Sandy Bay); Rev. Mr. Tenney, of Westchester; Rev. Thomas Abbott Merrill, of Middlebury; Judge Fuller, of Augusta; Mr. Farrar, of Lancaster; Judge Kingsbury, of Gardner, and several others of the class, are still living.

I was graduated, in course, August, 1801. Owing to some difficulties *non grata*, I took no part in the commencement exercises. I spoke an oration to the Society of the United Fraternity, which I suspect was a highly successful performance.

My college life was not an idle one. Beside the regular attendance on prescribed duties and studies, I read something of English history and English literature. Perhaps my reading was too miscellaneous. I even paid my board for a year by superintending a little newspaper, and making selections for it from books of literature and from the contemporary publications. I suppose I sometimes wrote a paragraph myself. While in college, I delivered two or three occasional addresses, which were published. I trust they are forgotten; they were in very bad taste. I had not then learned that all true power in writing is in the ideas, not in the style—an error into which I have since fallen. My only real talent, may easily lead stronger heads than mine.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1857.

Office, No. 501 Seventh street, between D and E, one square south of City Post Office.

**FIRST NUMBER OF THE ELEVENTH VOLUME.**—This is the first number of our Eleventh Volume. We shall continue to print a large edition, so as to supply back numbers for a little while to subscribers who have been delayed. Meantime, let our agents and friends generally be as active and prompt as possible.

We receive many, many kind and flattering words, which it does not become us to publish; but we may be excused for inserting a brief paragraph in a letter immediately before us.

Let us inform you of one fact, by way of encouragement. It is this: that from among the many readers of every other political paper, men were found to vote for one or the other of the pro-slavery candidates, the *Era's* list furnished not one such voter, within the range of its circulation.

This is a complaint worth having.

**GOOD SEED AND GOOD SOIL.**—A staunch Republican, who became a subscriber to the *Era* at Petersburg, Illinois, one month ago, sends us a club of twenty subscribers. Up to that time, he had never had a single subscriber in the county. How much individual effort can accomplish!

**FORTUNE TELLING.** the story that appeared in the last *Era*, was copied from *Harper's Magazine*.

**THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NEW ENGLAND GIRL.** commences in this number of the *Era*, and grows in interest as it progresses.

**REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES.**—The article on our first page on Revolutionary Services, is a very instructive one, and has special reference to a bill now pending in the Senate.

**THE WASHINGTON STAR,** which seems to speak by authority for Mr. Buchanan, says: "We have a few more from Mr. Wheatland, on which we have reason to rely."

First, Mr. Buchanan has as yet invited no one to become a member of his Cabinet, and has not made up his mind with reference to a single choice of men.

Second, Mr. John Appleton, of Maine, is to be the editor of the Washington Union.

Third, Mr. Buchanan is an earnest advocate of the election of John W. Forney, Esq., to the Senate of the United States.

Fourth, He is now in the headland, for this city, shortly before the first of February.

**PERIODICALS.**—We had intended to notice, this week, several periodicals on our table, but have not room.

**UNQUESTIONABLY,** this discontent among the slaves is the result of the late sectional contest. There were not ignorant of the character of the late canvass. Excited by the incendiary operations of the Black Republican party, emboldened by assurances of sympathy, and promised aid from the North, and stimulated, no doubt, by the secret agencies of the agitators in our midst, they grew impatient of their subjugation, and eager for revolt.—"Richmond Enquirer."

"No ignorant of the character of the late canvass?" Who informed them concerning it? No Republican newspapers or speakers—slaves never read the former or hear the latter. From whom, then, did they get their opinions? From Governor Wise, and the Buchanan orators of the South—from the *Enquirer*, and the Buchanan press of the South. Had your slaves heard the Republicans, they would have imbibed no false ideas, no illusions stimulating them to insurrection: but they heard only your inflammatory representations, and by these were their passions excited, and hopes of violent intervention in their behalf, awakened.

So obvious is the cause of the mischief, that one might suppose those specially concerned, would hereafter observe more caution, and refrain from their dangerous misrepresentations of the ruling Party at the North. Self-interest, if nothing else, should admonish them not to bear false witness against their neighbors.

**CHINESE SUGAR CANE.**—The correspondent of the New York Times says:

"The Commissioner of Patents is now sending to the State of Georgia, a parcel of Chinese sugar cane seed, raised under the direct supervision of the Patent Office, sufficient to plant six acres, with a view of extending the culture of this plant. It has, since its introduction into this country, proved itself well adapted to our geographical position of Indian corn. It is of easy culture, being similar to that of maize or broom corn, but will prosper in a much poorer soil. A correspondent, writing to the Commissioner, speaks of the extraordinary richness and delicious flavor of the fruit of the cane which had been fed on that description of food."

"Several gentlemen have likewise recently acquainted the office with the fact of the success of a humorous plant, which is hardy as the North as Georgia, and suitable for the South, only for medicinal purposes, but, they say, is an important element in preparing some of the best ale and porter in Great Britain."

**ARKANSAS, OFFICIAL.**—The vote for the candidates for Electors of the State is as follows:

Democrat.	Know Nothing.
Brown . . . 21,906	Grace . . . 10,757
Green . . . 21,901	Patterson . . . 10,616
Hempstead . . . 21,908	Reagan . . . 10,794
McCoy . . . 21,903	Sutton . . . 10,787

By this table, it will be seen that the average vote of the Democratic candidates is 21,859 and the average vote of the Know Nothing candidates is 10,796.

Majority for Democratic electors . . . 11,103

The whole number of votes cast is 32,724—a falling off, from the vote given last August, of over 12,000. The result shows that the Democrats have carried the State by a majority larger than the actual Know Nothing vote.

## SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY AND FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS.

Foreign Immigrants, as we all know, generally seek homes in the free States, unwilling to encounter the jealous enmities of the South, or the competition of its slaves, and aware that free labor has small chance of just compensation under slave-labor institutions. Sometimes, however, companies of such immigrants, attracted by the climate of the South, have formed colonies in certain portions of it, but they rarely meet with a cordial welcome. In Texas, not long since, an attempt was made by some of its newspapers to arouse an excitement against the French colonists there, on the ground that they cherished sentiments unfriendly to Slavery; and the German settlers in Texas have more than once fallen under the suspicion of the pro-slavery party.

The New York *Herald* states, that lately, several Italian and French refugees have been settled, through the influence of the American Industrial Association of New York. Some of the Italians were recently released from an imprisonment of seven years, to which they had been condemned for their participation in the revolution of 1847. Others were members of the Italian legion in the Crimea. They have already, says the *Herald*, "produced a good impression by their deportment, and the intelligence and alacrity with which they entered on their work—for which their military training, and their labor in the trenches before Sebastopol, peculiarly qualify them." The same paper adds—

"A company in this city offer strong inducements for the settlement of emigrants in Virginia; and another company in New England, with 100,000 acres, are making similar arrangements for the colonization of free labor in the same State."

One might suppose that Virginia would welcome all such immigrants—men who come to buy her worn-out lands, to restore their vitality, and make them productive—men, who must add to her population and enterprise. Why should she not secure a portion of the stream of free immigration which is rolling its full tide through the free States?

But, let us hear what the *Richmond (Va.) Enquirer*, the leading Southern organ of the Party which stood up for the rights of foreign immigrants in the late canvass, has to say of these colonizing movements:

"Arrangements for the colonizing of free labor in Virginia.—These works at once arrest our attention, and reveal the secret of the thing. It is the first visible operation of the Society for the propagation of Abolitionism in the State of Virginia."

"How shall our people meet the movement? Shall the Abolitionists of New York and Boston be permitted to scatter their 'free labor' colonies over the Southern States, and succeed in converting an Anti-Slavery population in our midst? Shall they be allowed thus to introduce a hostile element in the bosom of the State, in opposition to its interests, and in active alliance with its enemies?"

"They do not confine themselves to the people of Virginia with peculiar emphasis at the present moment. The energies of our institutions are taxed to resist the pressure of external aggression. In the remote northern and western countries of the State, the property, and consequently the value of slave property, are well nigh destroyed, by the depredations of Abolition kidnappers. At the same time, we have reason to suspect the machinations of 'Yankee' agents, who are bent upon the introduction of the 'free labor' into the Southern States, and to apprehend some possible demonstration of violence from our slaves. While all these concurrent causes are operating with such effect to impair the stability of our institutions and our social security, shall we permit these 'free labor' colonies to add another and a stronger hostile influence to the power arrayed against us?"

"The character of these immigrants opposes an independent objection to their introduction in the State. For the most part they are political fugitives, driven from Europe for their revolutionary violence, and fresh from the infectious atmosphere of some criminal colony. Their instruments, indeed, of Anti-Slavery Propaganda. Some are ordinary offenders against the security of life and property; others are soldiers, whose despotic dismissals from their service—the vagabonds of the earth in the pay of Abolitionism, and precipitated here upon the Southern States, to sow the seeds of discord and the security of our institutions."

"The impudence of this attempt on the part of the Abolitionists of New York and Boston, to garrison Virginia with their janissaries, and to make the State the property of their vile, vile of pumbers and criminals, provokes rebuke and retaliation. The danger with which they threaten our institutions, calls for the interference of the Legislature. It is unequivocal case, and may be managed without involving the liberal principles of our policy of naturalization."

Now, is not this beautiful? A year or two ago, a small colony of immigrants from New York bought a tract of land in this District, settled upon it, put up comfortable houses, and since then have been contributing by their industry to our markets. It was a business operation, and what interest was damaged by it?

At various times, emigrants from New York have colonized themselves in northern counties of Virginia, redeeming the land by their hardy, well directed industry: has the Old Dominion been placed in imminent peril by these farmers? Some of the enterprising capitalists of New Jersey have bought up large tracts of forest in Virginia, for the sake of the timber. Other capitalists in other Northern States, seeing immense tracts of waste lands in its southern counties advertised, have bought them at low prices, and, like practical men, anxious to make their investments profitable, have been trying to induce Northern farmers to go and settle on them. To imagine that their object is philanthropic, that they intended to abolishize Virginia, or confer any other special benefit on Virginia, that they intend, in fact, anything else than a "fair business transaction," is to render them undue credit. The action is decidedly unsophisticated.

Then, as to those poor foreign refugees, fine instruments of Anti-Slavery Propaganda, are they not? It is so common for the Italians to be Anti-Slavery reformers! What has the American Industrial Association of New York to do with Abolitionism? The article of the *Enquirer* betrays a mind ill at ease with its position, ignorant of the real condition of things at the North, dissatisfied and distrustful in relation to the condition of things at the South, morbidly sensitive, apt to "flee when no man pursues."

We shall see whether the Legislature of Virginia will act upon the recommendation of the *Enquirer*. By all means let it pass an act that no man from the free States, or from Europe, be permitted to buy lands in Virginia, or become a citizen, or reside in the State, without giving bond and security for his good behavior.

The *Richmond Enquirer* draws an inference, from the late insurrectionary movements in the South, against the revival of the slave trade:

"From these insurrectionary movements, we may deduce an illustration of the utter folly of the proposition to revive the slave trade. Negroes of some intelligence are not to be deceived by such chimerical and suicidal schemes. They originate in the blind passions of the ignorant and brutal mass—a mass to which it is the interest of the South to make no addition from the savage wilds of Africa."

The *Enquirer* is right on one point: the augmentation of the slave population of the country by importation would certainly increase the chances of slave insurrection: but, are we to believe that in proportion as the slaves are

educated, they become subordinate, and indisposed to rebellion? Is this human nature? Does History confirm such an opinion? Does History teach us that the best way to make Despotism stable, is to enlighten its subjects?

We shall expect the *Enquirer* to act on its opinion, and shall not be surprised to see it recommending some general scheme for the education of the slave population, as the one thing needful to prevent insurrectionary movements!

## THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

A correspondent at Jacksonville, Illinois, says that some of the Buchanan leaders, during the late canvass, made use of the Republican platform, as at first published, to throw doubt on the position of the Republican party; and when they were pointed to the corrected document, they quoted our remark, to the effect that the errors were only verbal inaccuracies.

Let us straighten out this matter. The part of the platform referred to, is the closing portion of the second resolution, which, as first reported by telegraph, and printed in the newspapers, was as follows:

"That as our Republican fathers, when they had abolished Slavery in all our National Territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing Slavery in any Territory or extension thereof; that we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal assistance to Slavery in any Territory or extension thereof; and that the present Constitution shall be maintained."

This is obscure, and, owing to the wrong punctuation, seems to affirm that Slavery should not be established in the Territories by positive legislation, nor should its existence or extension therein be prohibited, although such an affirmation would be utterly illogical and absurd, directly repugnant to the purpose for which the Convention had met, and flatly contradictory to the third resolution, which expressly declares that it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. All that is needed to restore sense to the resolution, make it logical, and consistent with the third resolution, is, to insert a semicolon between "United States" and "by positive legislation," so as to make the latter phrase qualify the clause, "prohibiting its existence or extension therein." With this understanding, we remarked, when the corrected resolution was handed to us by Mr. Giddings (who was the author of it), that the inaccuracies in the former one were "verbal." The corrected resolution was printed in the same number of the *Era* that contained the spurious one, and is as follows. We mark in italics the portions in which the correction is made:

"2. Resolved, That, with our Republican fathers, we hold it to be a self-evident truth that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and that the primary object and ulterior design of our Federal Government were to secure those rights to all persons within its extended limits; that we deny the authority of Congress, when they had abolished Slavery in all our National Territory, ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it, to prevent the establishment of Slavery in the Territories of the United States, by positive legislation prohibiting its existence therein; and that we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal assistance to Slavery in any Territory of the United States, while the present Constitution shall be maintained."

As it stands, the resolution affirms that it is the purpose of the Federal Government to secure the rights of all persons within its jurisdiction: that, as the Constitution declares no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain that provision against all attempts to violate it. That the establishment of Slavery in the Territories ought to be prevented. That its existence therein ought to be prohibited by positive legislation. That neither Congress, nor a Territorial Legislature, nor any association of individuals, can give legal assistance to Slavery in any Territory of the United States, under the present Constitution.

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of prevention. Obviously the best thing to be done, under the circumstances, is to appoint patrollers for the counties, and to stimulate the police of the towns to more rigor and vigilance," &c., &c.

Put this and that together, and which are we to believe? Editors ought to have long memories, or often consult their files.

## THE FUTURE JUDGED BY THE PAST.

After so exciting a canvass as we have lately passed through, it is natural that People should pause to take breath, and rest themselves. Let them beware, however, of those who would mislead them into the notion that the apparent calm is anything but a lull in the storm. The well-organized Slave Interest has elected its President, and it has four years more in which to strengthen its power, and lay plans for future aggrandizement. Could the moderate men of the South have their way, the country might have peace. They see in the dark schemes of the Propagandism that besets them, the perils which threaten the best interests of the South, but they dare not defy the Propaganda, who, reckless and irresponsible, are strong enough to ruin, if not rule—strong enough to pull down, if not to build up. Moderation would be arraigned as disloyalty to the South: and with the Jefferson Davis Democrats on one side, and the Percy Walker Americans on the other, the Conservative Buchanan men of the South would be ground between the upper and nether millstones. An extreme policy will be forced upon them; and, if there are indications now of moderation in their tone, they are but temporary.

Some of the New York papers who advocate the Republican ticket during the late canvass, are doing what they can to mislead the opponents of Slavery-domination, unintentionally, we believe. They represent the moderate tone of leading Buchanan papers in the South, as indicating a radical change of policy. They report Mr. Buchanan as adverse to the extreme measures of the Slavery party, in favor of Free Kansas, disposed to occupy a truly national and liberal position.

A moment's consideration will put the reader on his guard against these illusive representations, and convince him that the political millennium has not yet dawned. Have the men, who, bound by a common and exceptional interest, annexed Texas with Slavery, sought by violence and unconstitutional enactments to suppress the rights of petition and debate, and to institute a post office censorship; plunged us into war with Mexico, for the purpose of opening free course for Slavery on our Southern and Southwestern borders; resisted the organization of Oregon into a free Territory, and the admission of California as a free State; brought about the organization of Territorial Governments in New Mexico and Utah, without restriction as to Slavery; repealed the Missouri Compromise, with the avowed purpose of carrying Slavery into Kansas; encouraged armed forays of Slavery Propagandists into Kansas; intrigued against the black republic of Hayti; intrigued, almost to the point of war, for the forcible separation of Cuba from the mother country; intrigued for the appropriation of the southern half of California to Slavery; intrigued for the conversion of Sonora into a slave State; intrigued for foothold, for conquest, for annexation, in Central America; have always been laboring to secure complete ascendancy in Congress, in the Judiciary, in the Executive; and lately attempted to organize the Southern People in a conspiracy to resist the inauguration of the Republican candidate—possible have these men suddenly changed their character, become peaceable and unaggressive, and abandoned a policy they have pursued with so much pertinacity and violence?

As it stands, the resolution affirms that it is the purpose of the Federal Government to secure the rights of all persons within its jurisdiction: that, as the Constitution declares no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain that provision against all attempts to violate it. That the establishment of Slavery in the Territories ought to be prevented. That its existence therein ought to be prohibited by positive legislation. That neither Congress, nor a Territorial Legislature, nor any association of individuals, can give legal assistance to Slavery in any Territory of the United States, under the present Constitution.

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